

TO MEASURE THE EARTH

ONE THING AMERICAN OBSERVERS OF ECLIPSES ARE TO DO.

Will Use American Instruments and Compare Results with European Calculations.

BOSTON, May 18.—The total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on the opposite side of the world early yesterday morning, was an event of such astronomical interest that it drew to the islands of the Indian ocean scientists from all parts of the world. While the observation of that ever-interesting phenomenon, the passage of the moon between the earth and the sun, was the chief purpose of this astronomical pilgrimage, an opportunity was also presented to the members of the various expeditions to study in that distant portion of the globe other scientific problems, incidental to astronomy, perhaps, but not connected with the eclipse itself. A notable example of this supplementary work should be developed in the geodesic observations undertaken by the expeditions from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under Mr. Alfred E. Burton, professor of topographical engineering, to the island of Sumatra.

Geodesy, of course, deals with the shape and size of the earth, and its measurements are made on the largest scale. Starting with the work of the practical surveyor, this new science has within the last quarter of a century made such progress that both astronomy and higher physics are regularly utilized in the solution of its problems. The accurate measurement of a degree of longitude in the seventeenth century furnished Newton with the required knowledge of the earth's mass and consequently the basis of his whole theory of gravitation, on which modern science rests as upon its first law. If the earth were a perfect sphere the problem presented to the geodist would be a comparatively simple one, but since scientists have learned that it is shaped like a tomato, or, more technically, that it is an oblate spheroid, the determination of its exact size and configuration has become an extremely delicate matter. It is this undertaking that there are two sources of information, one being the measurement of the length of the curvature of the earth's surface between two points whose latitude and longitude are exactly defined astronomically, and the other the measurement of the radius of the earth at any given point by a pendulum, showing the force of gravitation.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The first of the methods is based upon the principles of surveying and is best illustrated in the recent completion by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of the measurements of an arc of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This is the greatest undertaking of the kind ever carried to completion, and when the entire arc is completed, the measurements of arcs in other parts of the world will give for the first time an exact knowledge of the earth's size and shape. The work of measuring this arc was begun twenty-six years ago and is said to have cost about \$600,000. The terminal points are Cape May, N. J., and Point Arena, Cal., the route having taken the government surveyors over plains, valleys, mountains, rivers and lakes while carrying their triangulations from ocean to ocean.

In order to make an accurate survey across so large an area, a base line of considerable length must first be measured with great exactness, from which, by measuring of angles, the location of other points, such as the tops of mountains, valleys, etc., is determined, and triangles are built on triangles indefinitely until it seems expedient to prove the work by means of another base line. The first base line may be only a few miles in length and may run in any direction so long as its exact location on the surface of the globe is known. It is usually measured on level ground, but this is not necessary, as in any event it must be calculated at mean sea level—which in geodesic work is taken as the normal surface of the earth. The sides of some of the triangles which are built upon the original base line may be fifty or sixty miles in length, requiring the use of a very interesting device called a heliograph or heliograph. A ray of light is thrown through two globular lenses toward the observer, who is able to define the point accurately with the telescope of his transit. It is a remarkable experience for the young surveyor when he sees for the first time on a mountain top fifty miles away the little head of light that marks sharply an important point in the triangulation. All the points in the government triangulation are indicated by permanent monuments, but the long line across the country, though perfectly measured on paper from the triangulation, need not, of course, be actually marked except at its two ends.

AN IMPROVED SYSTEM.

In the past the usual methods of measuring the base line were cumbersome and slow, consisting of the accurate adjustment, end to end, of rods of wood or metal. The expansion of these rods on account of changes of temperature had to be allowed for, and constituted a troublesome element. A great improvement on this method has been made through the work of the Institute of Technology, which, in the course of its geodesic studies, undertook to improve the method of measurement of base lines by the steel tape, which can be used more expeditiously than rods, but which had been liable to greater errors, arising from temperature changes, than the rods themselves.

The first novelty introduced at the institute was the measurement of the precise average temperature of the entire length of the tape, using for this purpose the use of the thermophone, an ingenious electrical device invented by two institute graduates which accurately measures the errors caused by expansion and contraction. The sag of the tape between the various supports was another difficulty. This was finally overcome by means of an adjusted weight which stretches the steel of the tape to measure 100 metres despite the sag. These methods were recently tested by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the measurement of a base line in Texas with exceedingly satisfactory results.

It is natural that special interest should be taken in geodesy at the institute, as its president, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, was formerly the head of the United States Survey. The connection between the institute and the survey has always, indeed, been close, and important work has been entrusted by the government to the Sumatra expedition in relation to pendulum observations for determining the earth's figure. The pendulum work is of the most delicate character, the pendulum itself being completely encased to prevent any outside interference, and its slightest variations detected by a close-range telescope. At the equator, which shows the greatest distance from the center of the earth, the attraction of gravitation exerts the least force, and the pendulum consequently moves more slowly than in other latitudes nearer the earth's center, where a stronger pull on the pendulum results in more

rapid stroke. Thus when series of observations is made as nearly as possible on north and south line they may be united by calculus to show the contour of the meridian.

IMPORTANT TO SCIENTISTS.

Pendulum observations of this kind have been made all over the world, the United States government having sent an expedition to Honolulu for the purpose, and Professor Burton having carried the work into Labrador and Greenland. One standard pendulum has been used in all American observations and another in all the European and Asiatic observations. It is now important to know the relation which these two pendulums bear to each other, and to this end Professor Burton has taken with him to Sumatra the instrument used by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and by his observations will establish a comparison with observations already made by European scientists using the European style of pendulum, and thus link together the work of the world. With this purpose in view, Professor Burton after leaving Sumatra will extend his pendulum observations to China and the Philippines, returning by way of the Pacific ocean.

It is, of course, quite useless to learn the force of gravitation at a given point unless the location of that point on the surface is definitely established. Geodetic work of an astronomical nature is regularly carried on, therefore, by the institute at its geodetic observatory near Boston. For the best results such an observatory must be sufficiently isolated to escape the vibrations caused by steam cars, street cars or heavy teams and from the magnetic disturbances of a great city. The institute has been granted an ideal location for its observatory in the country reservation known as the Middlesex Fells, a part of the metropolitan park system of Boston, where, too, it is interesting to note, an admirable site has also been found for the meteorological observatory maintained by Mr. A. Lawrence Roth in the Blue Hill reservation in Milton at the highest point so near the city as between Maine and Florida. The institute observatory is constructed of field rock and has an aperture through which the meridian can be followed from one side of the horizon to the other. The astronomical transit which is used in this observatory and which has now been taken to Sumatra is one of two which were used in driving the center line of the famous Hoosier tunnel. It is expected that especially on account of its isolated position, the observatory will be one of the most valuable stations of its kind in the country. Its magnetic work will be incorporated in the most general work being carried on by the United States government, another instance of the modern methods of cooperation, by means of which the lines of scientific knowledge are being so widely and rapidly extended.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The Bank of France compels customers checking out money to accept at least one-fifth in gold coin.

The czar of Russia owns the largest landed estate in the world. It is about 100,000,000 acres in extent.

Of the ten leading cities of the world the United States has the most while no other country has more than one.

Remarriage of divorced persons within a year after the granting of the decree has been forbidden in Wisconsin.

A New York paper says the biggest industry in that State is the public school system, with 1,200,574 pupils and 34,000 teachers.

Tea became known in England about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was first sold in public houses as beer is now.

The \$120,000,000 of iron and steel products exported last year exceeds the total of American manufactures exported twenty years ago.

Very few heating and cooking stoves are used in Paraguay. All the houses have brick stoves built in them, so that iron stoves have little or no sale.

The Panfuta of Rome says that Italian emigration to America is continually increasing. Forty thousand emigrants are booked to leave this month.

Peter Minnis came over from Holland in 1623 and bought the island of Manhattan for \$24. The other day twenty-five acres of the same land brought \$1,000,000.

Italy and Spain have fewer houses in proportion to their population than any other country in the world; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have the most.

Zion's Herald says of the million-dollar fund of the twentieth century thank offering of the Methodist denomination, \$22,000 have been already promised and \$95,000 paid in.

At a recent trial in Paris it was revealed that a French firm was making more than 18,000 corsets a year for men, 3,000 being shipped to England, chiefly for army officers.

For long-distance swimming the shark may be said to hold the record, as he can cut through the water apparently without effort, swimming and playing around people, and even on the lookout for prey.

A great falling off is noted in the British tin plate trade. At the end of March 22 mills were running, as against 415 mills a year ago, and the number of workmen was 14,000 instead of the 21,000 in March, 1900.

An immense region in Northern Ontario, covering 15,000,000 acres and stretching from Quebec westward to Thunder bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is now recognized as being well adapted for farming.

The gross income from the gambling tables at Monte Carlo for the year ending March 31, 1900, was \$4,900,000. The amount left for dividends after the payment of salaries, percentages to officials and other expenses was \$2,000,000.

Mantle, after nearly twenty centuries, has remembered that it is the birthplace of Virgil, and set to work to erect a monument to its great poet. The sum of \$200,000 has been raised and artists are called on to send in plans in competition.

The vexed question of street signs has been solved in a novel manner by the city authorities of Topeka, Kan., where street signs are now placed on the front of the car instead of on the street.

The United States grants 25,000 patents per annum, or nearly as many as all the rest of the world. England grants 8,000 per annum, and France and Germany each about 7,000, and such countries as Canada, Australia, Austria, Italy and Russia grant about 400 each.

Frosts are unknown in the orange belt of southern California, and the growers are constantly experimenting with the view that the fruit has been brought to a state of perfection scarcely dreamed of fifteen years ago, when it was a green and stringy, with more pulp than juice.

A New York bridge company has taken contracts for about one hundred portable steel truss bridges to be used in the construction of new structures, it is said, and a ready market in new and frequent bridges. These steel houses, which are one story, weigh twenty tons each.

There is nothing odd or peculiar about the sleep of lions or tigers. In captivity they show the same indifference to danger that they manifest in the jungle, and by day or night they will slumber through an unusual, unimpaired or unconscious of the noise. Their sleep is commonly heavy and peaceful.

The dressing of the hair is the most important part of a Chinese woman's toilet. The district she comes from may always be known from the manner in which she does her hair; it also indicates her station in life. Young girls, whether married or single, wear queues, coiling up their hair, as their Western sisters do on attaining a certain age.

Of the pure Hawaiians 93 per cent. and of the part Hawaiians 91 per cent. can read and write. Out of a population of 100,000 the Hawaiians form 36 per cent., a little more than one-third. But of the children in the schools the Hawaiian are only 10 per cent. The number one-half. Of the 8,327 landholders in the island 4,717 are Hawaiians, more than two-thirds.

There has been discovered in China a curious picture, evidently of great antiquity, which suggests the representation of a man sitting on the top of Mount Ararat. As is well known, the religious literature of almost every nation and race contains an account of a deluge, but a Chinese manuscript recently unearthed follows very closely the story recorded in the Bible.

Insurance with German Fire Insurance of Indiana. General offices 29 South Delaware street. Fire, tornado and explosion.

THE VOTING BY MACHINE.

IT IS A MATTER THAT NOW INTERESTS PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

Thomas M. DeFees Explains the Workings of Columbia Machine Recently Shown to Commission.

The adoption of the Columbia voting machine by the Indiana voting machine commission would mean the addition to Indianapolis of a manufacturing plant that would employ not less than two hundred people, most of them skilled workmen. The machine was invented by Christopher Christenson, of San Francisco, Cal., and when it was exhibited to the commission, last Wednesday, it was represented by the inventor, by his attorney, Judge Newsbarger, of San Francisco, and by Thomas M. DeFees, proprietor of the DeFees Motor Company, of this city, in which the machine is being manufactured for the present. When the commissioners were inspecting and testing the device a casual observer could readily note that they were greatly interested in its construction and operation. No formal opinion was expressed, but the commissioners evidently were favorably impressed by the good points of the Columbia.

The unusual interest that exists and has existed for some time in the voting machine question led a newspaper man to give more than ordinary attention to the Columbia voting machine, chiefly because it is represented by Indianapolis people. The reporter knew absolutely nothing of the machine; could not detect what might be the matter with his own typewriting machine when it happened to get out of order. He asked Mr. DeFees to explain the construction of the Columbia voting machine in a manner simple and explicit enough for an individual of such density to comprehend. "Well, I guess that will be easy enough," said Mr. DeFees. "Just watch my movements." So saying, he pushed his way into the booth of the machine through a door on the frame of which was painted the word "In." As he entered, the door was heard to give a slight "click." "That puts the machine in condition for a voter to exercise his franchise," he said. Then he placed his hand on a little knob labeled "straight ticket," with the word "Democratic" above it, and turning the knob brought a small indicator in an upright position. "That," said he, "votes a straight ticket, and you cannot move a single other indicator on the dial or face of the machine." To demonstrate this, he tried each of the other knobs in succession, but they remained immovable.

A CHANGE OF MIND.

"Suppose, however, that I change my mind while within the booth and take a notion that I would like to vote a split or mixed ticket," he added. "All that I have to do is to turn back the straight ticket indicator and then turn the indicator accompanying the names of whichever men on either ticket I wish to vote for, but I cannot vote for two men for the same office on different tickets." As he made this remark he suited his actions to the words. Turning the indicator accompanying the name of the Republican candidate for senator in the Legislature, he tried the indicator belonging to his opponent on the Democratic ticket, but the machine refused to lend itself to the deed.

The Columbia machine as exhibited in the Statehouse last Wednesday is equipped with indicators for voting for seven representatives in the Legislature. A voter can make up his legislative ticket however he will, but he cannot vote for more than seven men. When the voter has arranged his ticket as he wishes to have it he leaves the booth by another door, which also clicks as he passes through it. This door is labeled on its frame, "Out," and when he turns out the indicator registers the vote. Not until the voter leaves the booth is the vote registered irrevocably. When a voter turns any indicator while he is within the booth he registers a vote tentatively, but can recall it. If he leaves the booth, however, his work is finished beyond recall. If he wishes to change his mind as he pleases so long as he is inside the booth, but, having recorded his choice for the various candidates and left the booth, he cannot return to make good a further change of mind. This allows absolute freedom of choice, a thing impossible under the former systems of voting by printed ballot.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.

The feature that struck the observation of the reporter with the greatest force was the remarkable simplicity of construction of the Columbia voting machine. Just three parts are required for each candidate: a wedge-shaped piece of metal which locks either indicator when the other is pressed or turned. For example, if the "Yes" indicator is turned, that pushes a metal strip inside the machine against the wedge, pressing it against the corresponding metal strip communicating with the "No" indicator so that cannot be moved until the "Yes" indicator shall have been reversed. When the "No" indicator is turned a pressure is exerted on the opposite side of the wedge, pushing it against the "Yes" indicator and firmly locking it.

The laws of Indiana allow a man to vote for whatever man he pleases, and so does the Columbia voting machine. In fact, it assists him to do this by the very simplicity of its method for changing its mind. If a man desires to make a ticket to suit himself, flying in the face of nominating conventions and setting at naught the sting of the "party lash," he casts his eye towards the top of the face or dial of the Columbia and there finds a row of squares, filled with miniature shutters, and on the left-hand side the words "Blank ticket."

He pushes up the shutter covering the square directly beneath the name of the office for which he would designate his choice of a candidate. Immediately he is confronted with blank white paper on which he can write the name of the man for whom he desires to vote. He continues this operation until he has elected a complete independent ticket, then retires from the booth and the movement of the extended door not merely records his untrammelled vote, but turns the roll upon which the paper is placed, so as to bring within the squares perfectly blank paper once more.

A feature of the machine which is almost as striking as its simplicity is its

evident great durability. It is constructed almost throughout of rolled steel, and with the simple adjustment of the few separate parts it is not seen how the machine could wear out except as anything made of metal ultimately falls into disuse. The machine is also exceedingly small and compact as compared with other similar devices.

It might readily be supposed from Mr. DeFees' description of the process of voting on the Columbia, it can be done with great ease, as well as speed. As a matter of fact, by actual test it has been demonstrated that a voter can register his choice for a straight ticket in ten seconds, and for a mixed ticket in thirty seconds. Mistakes are impossible, as the vote is not recorded until actually finished, and it is an utter impossibility to vote for any but the right number of men for the right offices.

An advantage of the Columbia, pointed out by Mr. DeFees is that any number of machines may be joined together, forming a continuous voting booth made of that number of machines. For example, if it is desired to have separate machines for State, county and municipal tickets at the same election, three machines are fastened together by removing the necessary doors and joining the hinges by the hinges thus left exposed, leaving, of course, an entrance door at one end and an exit door at the other. The voter then enters by the first door, the one labeled "In," walks along the line of three machines, registering his State, county and municipal votes as he goes, then emerges from the door labeled "Out." The swinging of the records his votes on all three tickets simultaneously.

The Columbia Voting Machine Company is composed of representatives of the business men of Indianapolis who are united by business for political ends. No political party is connected with the concern. Men of several different political faiths are represented among its directors. The declared purpose of the company is to sell the Columbia machine on a cash basis, not at all. The backers of the device believe that having a voting machine that is as good as any to be obtained anywhere and acting on the confidence they have submitted their product to the Indiana Voting-machine Commission, they will be able to sell the machine to the city and the county and the township who have the welfare of the city at heart in the reception that is to be accorded this latest product of its manufacturers. The erection of a plant that will give employment to several hundred workmen and lead up to a well-spirited citizens as a thing greatly to be desired.

SUBURBAN SOCIETY NEWS.

Brightwood.

Mr. Maddox is visiting relatives in Bellefontaine, O.

Mr. Albert Kemper has returned from a short trip to Chicago.

Mr. Maurice Underdunk has gone to San Bernardino, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have returned from a short trip to Munich.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix have returned from a short visit to Greencastle.

Mrs. James Carty has returned from a short visit to Terre Haute.

Mrs. Robertson of Lafayette, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Stiles.

Mr. Frank Hess has returned from a visit with relatives in Kokomo.

Mrs. Chas. Hark has returned from a visit with friends in Johnsonville.

Mrs. Shaw, who was visiting relatives in Bellefontaine, O., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bulcher, of Kansas, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William King.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raymond have gone to Philadelphia, where they will reside.

Mrs. Dr. Brown, who was visiting relatives in Louisville, Ky., has returned home.

Mrs. Mary Leftcovich, of St. Louis, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Roesech.

Mr. Harry Greenleaf left last week for Needles, Cal., where he will remain some time.

Mrs. Mary Shields, of Atlanta, who was the guest of Mrs. J. Miller, has returned home.

Mrs. Thompson, of Oklahoma, who was the guest of Mrs. Selwyn, has returned home.

Rev. A. Graves, of Chicago, has accepted a call to the Brightwood Congregational Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Moss have returned from a short visit with friends and relatives in Greencastle.

Miss Nellie Wallace has returned to Union City, after visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Jonas Lash, of Lebanon, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Lash, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix left last week for a month's visit with Mr. Edward Hendrix, in Kaskaskia, Mich.

Miss Flossie Atkins and Miss Nina Bowman, of Bellefontaine, O., are the guests of Mrs. Harry Bowman.

Mrs. Mary Meyer, who spent the winter with her sister, Mrs. E. Traub, has returned to her home in Potomac, Md.

Miss Lucy Brucker, of Tell City, who was the guest of her brother, Rev. Father Brucker, pastor of St. Francis Church, has returned to her home.

Mrs. J. J. Gilchrist and children have returned from Lett's Corner, where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Gilchrist's sister, Miss Blanche Straining.

Haughville.

Mr. Low Fortune has returned from a short visit to Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cain are visiting friends and relatives in Illinois.

Miss Kathleen Shea, of Scottsburg, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Anna Shea.

Mr. Abraham Jones, of Murdock, Ill., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Horne.

Miss Bertha Langston, of Knightstown, is the guest of Mrs. E. H. Langston.

Mrs. Rose Thomas, of Paola, Kan., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shuck.

Mr. J. L. Leist has returned from a short visit with his parents in West Liberty, O.

Mrs. Perch Anderson, of Anderson, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Martindale, last week.

Mr. Fred Bartel, who has been visiting his uncle, Mr. John Bartel, has returned to his home in Muncie.

Miss Myrtle Craven, of Nashville, Ind., who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Low, has returned to her home.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church will give an ice cream social Friday night, in the Young Men's Association hall.

Mrs. Landenburger and son, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Felem, have returned to their home in Indy, Ill.

Mrs. Buckingham is visiting relatives in New Albany, after which she will proceed to California to remain during the summer.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the King-avenue M. E. Church will give an ice cream social Wednesday night in the parlors of the church. Those having the affair in charge are Mrs. H. Harman, Mrs. Dembrock and Mrs. Williamson.

Following are the officers of the King-avenue M. E. Church elected recently: President, Mr. Huffer; first vice president, Mr. Eddy; second vice president, Mr. D. French; third vice president, Eva Gandy; fourth vice president, Katie Lamant; secretary, Mabel White; treasurer, Mr. Day.

West Indianapolis.

Mrs. Wilkins has returned from a short trip to Bellefontaine, O.

The choir of Trinity M. E. Church will give a concert on May 23.

Miss Emma West, of Lawrenceburg, is the guest of Miss Eva Kinney.

Mr. Harry Swank has returned from a short visit with friends in Muncie.

Mrs. Brown and son and daughter are visiting in Indianapolis.

Mr. C. Brandt has returned from a visit with his daughter in Lawrenceburg.

The Twentieth Century Club will meet this week with Mrs. Harry Wardwell.

Miss Aurelia Yorgor, of Cumberland, is the guest of Laura and Mamie Foltz.

Mr. Isadore Wolfson, of Trafalgar, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wolfson.

Miss Fanny Wagon, of Greenfield, is the guest of the Misses Lula and Imogene Hoss.

Dr. Shockey, of Columbus, O., will come this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Jennings.

Rev. S. B. Grimes will leave to-morrow for Mooresville to attend the preachers' institute.

Rev. Mr. Hawk, of Mitchell, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Wood, last week.

Rev. J. L. Stout will leave to-morrow to attend the Preachers' Institute in Mooresville.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity M. E. Church will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Grimes.

Mrs. William Hunt, who was the guest of Mrs. B. Bennett, has returned to her home in Franklin.

Mr. Cecil Richardson and Miss Etta Bigby were married Thursday evening. They will

make their home with Mrs. Bigby's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stoneman.

Mr. Henry Stoneman and son Walter, of Spencer, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stoneman.

Roy and Pearl Jennings and O. D. Atkins, of Greenwood, were the guests of Mrs. R. A. Lyons last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Channess, of Reelsville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Buchanan last week.

The W. F. M. S. of Trinity M. E. Church will give a social Tuesday night in the parlors of the church.

The second session of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Morris-street Christian Church will meet Thursday with Mrs. Heller.

Mrs. Lawrence Thompson has returned from Loganport, where she went to attend the G. A. R. and W. R. C. conventions.

Miss Corda Stout, who has been visiting her brother, Rev. J. L. Stout, for the past month, has returned to her home in Martinsville.

Memorial day services will be held next Sunday morning in the First M. E. Church. Mrs. Grimes will deliver a sermon appropriate of the occasion. Hovey Post, G. A. R., and W. R. C. and friends will be in attendance.

Misses Minnie Knight and Margaret Shepherd have been chosen as delegates from the Trinity M. E. Epworth League to represent their church at the Indianapolis district convention to be held this week in Brooklyn.

Magnolia Lodge, M. W. A., entertained the families of the members Tuesday night, in the lodge rooms, on West Morris street. The program was made up of the program, after which refreshments were served.

Mrs. Hickman, of Indianapolis, entertained a number of friends at dinner last week in honor of her brother and wife, of Urbana, Ill. Present were Mr. and Mrs. John Nevin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pierce and Misses Cass and Anderson.

The Thursday Afternoon Club will meet this week with Mrs. H. B. Treat on Blaine avenue. The program will consist of roll call, quotations from Proverbs, by Mrs. Gillespie, "Famous Women of the Bible," by Mrs. J. W. McGrew, and discussion by Mrs. Armstrong.

North Indianapolis.

Mr. Berkshire, of Marion Park, is visiting relatives in Texas.

Mr. Harry Fox, of Angola, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Burt.

Mr. Frank Caldwell is making an extended visit with friends in Michigan.

Mrs. Emmett Tyler entertained a number of friends at dinner Thursday.

Mrs. Lenten Crab, of Detroit, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Biddlecombe.

Mr. Frank Pierce, recently from the Philippines, has returned to his parents.

Rev. Aaron Walker, of Kokomo, was here last week, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. M. E. Washburn has returned from a short visit with friends in Cincinnati.

Miss Jessie Beatty has returned from a week's visit with relatives in the country.

The Young People's Study Club met Friday night at the home of Miss Bertha Jones.

The Musical Art Club will meet to-morrow night with Miss Ethel Owens, on West Third street.

Mrs. A. Dietz and Mrs. Charles Stevenson, of Cincinnati, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Tyler.

Mrs. Hickman, of Indianapolis, entertained a number of friends at dinner Thursday. The members of the Home Presbyterian Church visited on the speakers, "Ladies of the Sixth Presbyterian Church Friday night."

Exercises consisting of music and recitations will mark the last of the whole